Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT THE THEATRE OF SICYON IN 1891.

[PLATE XIII.]

The present report includes the results of a fourth season of excavation at the theatre of Sicyon. The stage-structure, orchestra, and lower rows of the cavea had been cleared in the years 1886 and 1887, under the direction of Professors D'Ooge and Merriam.[1] At that time a subterranean passage, following the central line of the theatre through orchestra and stage-structure, had been discovered but not completely explored. During last summer (July–August, 1891) Mr. Earle[2] resumed the work which he had superintended four years before. The object sought was to determine the meaning and purpose of this passage in the light of a similar discovery just made in the theatre of Eretria.[3] Adverse circumstances prevented the full completion of Mr. Earle's undertaking. We succeeded to the task in December, by previous appointment meeting Dr. Waldstein at Basiliko on the day of his arrival in Greece (December 22). Operations at the theatre commenced the next morning, under Dr. Waldstein's direction, and continued after his departure until December 30.

When our work began, the so-called ὑπόνομος was not yet fully cleared in the space between wall *A*[4] and the central tank, as well as between this tank and the middle point of the semicircular conduit of the orchestra. Further to the west, about under wall *E*, the mouth of a rock-cut tunnel,[5] was visible, evidently a prolongation and outlet of the ὑπόνομος. A short distance west of *E* a shaft had been sunk in the line of this tunnel to discover, if possible, its course and meaning.

---

[1] *Cf. Am. Journal of Archæology,* v. pp. 267 ff and 286 ff; and *Papers of the Am. School at Athens,* v.

[2] See preceding paper.

[3] *Cf. Am. Journal of Archæology,* vii. No. 3, pp. 43 ff.

[4] References are to Fig. 13 above, p. 389; also to the PLAN in *Am. Jour. of Arch.,* v., plate IX, and *Papers of the Am. School at Athens,* v. p. 6.

[5] See above, p. 388.

No such indications as were desired had been found, though the shaft had reached a depth below the surface equal to that of the tunnel's roof. The ill success of this attempt was due to reasons which could not have been foreseen, but will appear later. At all these points, therefore, we sought to complete what had been left unfinished.

Our first step was to continue the removal of the covering-stones of the *ὑπόνομος* from orchestra conduit to central tank; for here the passage was too shallow and narrow to allow digging from beneath. Only one stone was left *in situ*, and throughout the extent described the accumulated earth was cleared away down to virgin soil. Nothing was discovered in the course of the work except two small Roman lamps. In the tank itself, which had been excavated to a depth of about 1.25 m. we found the original hard soil which had been its only flooring about .50 m. deeper. Here also nothing of more importance than fragments of pottery came to light. Between *KK* and *AA* the facing of the *ὑπόνομος* on its north side had fallen away, and it was necessary to break up and remove the stones which thus choked its course. This done, the pavement was soon laid bare and the *ὑπόνομος* fully cleared from *A* to the orchestra conduit. In the rock-cut portion beneath the stage-structure we endeavored to determine as surely as possible the original bed of the *ὑπόνομος*. A few fragments of pottery and a small portion of the marble base of a column were found, which were valuable as proving that we must go still deeper. No stone paving was discovered, but hard clay almost as impermeable. Finally, we penetrated still further into the tunnel above mentioned. The shaft east of *E* was sunk to such a depth that the workmen here, digging toward *E*, soon met those who had begun at the opposite extremity of the tunnel under the stage-structure. It was found that in this subterranean portion the *ὑπόνομος* bent away so far to the south that the shaft was quite out of the line of its course.

To sum up more in detail the points which have seemed worthy of note.[6] The semicircular conduit is directly connected with the *ὑπόνομος* by means of a gutter, which runs under the bounding curb of the conduit. This gutter is constructed by hollowing out the upper surface of a single stone which forms part of the foundation of the curb, projecting beyond it .45 m. to the east, and lying .71 m. below its upper rim. The length of the outlet so formed is 1.11 m., its breadth at the western extremity (within the orchestra conduit).29 m., at the eastern extremity .315 m., its depth .16 m. At about the point where it is bridged by the superincumbent courses of the orchestra-curb the gutter widens out into a sort of basin, whose breadth, measured along the inner (eastern) edge of the stone which spans it, is .375 m. This basin is .415 m. distant from the eastern extremity of the gutter-stone. From this eastern extremity down to virgin soil in the *ὑπόνομος* proper is a fall of about .235 m. At this initial point the *ὑπόνομος* is .245 m. wide and well faced on each side with quadrangular blocks, their upper surface continuing approximately at a level with the upper surface of the gutter-stone. In its course toward the central tank the *ὑπόνομος* becomes gradually wider and deeper. At a distance of 3 m. from the gutter-stone its breadth is .29 m., 2.63 m. further on the breadth has increased to .36 m. Throughout this extent of 5.63 m. the side-facing is regular and well constructed. It consists of a single course of stones, fitted together without mortar, which vary in height with the increasing depth of the *ὑπόνομος*, the one next the gutter-stone measuring .475 m., the one further to the east .69 m. At the above mentioned distance of 5.63 m. from the conduit-curb the character of the side-facing changes entirely. Through a further extent of 2.62 m. the bounding-walls, instead of being straight and vertical as before, are very ill made and irregular, consisting for the most part of small stones very carelessly fitted together. On the south side for a space of 1.18 m., measured from the eastern end of the better wall, no facing-stones of any kind were found. At the eastern end of this whole extent of rough facing the width of the *ὑπόνομος* amounts to about .66 m. Its actual bed was much narrower and definitely marked in a very interesting way. A hard stratum of white clay about .035 m. in thickness, resting upon thinner strata no less dense, was found to extend from the western end of the facing of small stones to the central tank, sinking gradually from a depth of about .60 m. below the orchestra surface at the former point to a depth of 1.07 m. below the lower side of the tank's capstone. It is this stratum which makes a foundation for the side walls. Only in the central line of the ὑπόνομος a channel, varying in width between .30 m. and .36 m., had been cut through to a depth of from .25 m. to .30 m. On either side of this channel, occupying the remaining width of the ὑπόνομος, the clay edge appears in its original undisturbed state. Perhaps it was because this clay is so impermeable that close confining side walls were not thought necessary; at least it is noteworthy that such walls do not exist in just this portion of the length of the ὑπόνομος.

---

[6] We repeat in a few cases data already published. This has been done only where it seemed necessary for the sake of completeness, or where more thorough excavation has made more exact measurements possible.

At the eastern extremity of the rough facing (at a point .83 m. from the central tank), the bounding walls are immediately continued by two large oblong blocks, one on each side, set obliquely so as to open out in fan shape into the central tank. Thus the ὑπόνομος at its entrance to the tank becomes almost as wide—.965 m.—as the basin itself. The mode of construction is here rather careless, in that the corners of the entrance-stones are not worked away but left projecting beyond the western facing of the tank. The bed of the ὑπόνομος falls very rapidly just before reaching the tank. This central basin is irregularly oblong in shape, 1.75 m. in depth and well faced in the same manner as the continuation of the ὑπόνομος toward *A*. Its interior measurements are as follows: length (east to west) along south wall 1.425 m., along north wall, 1.30 m.; breadth at western end 1.315 m., at eastern end, 1.285 m.; midway between, 1.30 m. As has been said, virgin soil in the tank was found about .50 m. below the level reached in the previous excavation. Therefore the column-drum which stands in the southwest corner, and was previously supposed to mark the tank's original depth, must have fallen or been placed in its present position when the basin was already partly filled with accumulated earth. It could have had no structural connection with the ὑπόνομος; in fact its appearance and its unfinished condition show that wherever used it could have served only as ordinary building material. A few of the channels are fully worked out, others indicated, the rest of the circumference quite rough and marked with various irregular holes, doubtless for clamping or some kindred purpose.

In the space between the central tank and the wall *A* the *ὑπόνομος* maintains an almost uniform breadth and depth, while the side walls are of far better construction than in the part already described. They consist only of squared stones set for the most part in three regular courses. Here also the passage is well paved with slightly concave blocks, the channel thus formed being coated throughout with cement. This concave flooring extends from the tank to a point almost exactly beneath the west edge of wall *A*, and 1.14 m. west of a plummet dropped from the lowest of the steps between *A* and *B*. From this point for a distance of 2.75 m., that is to a point .25 m. east of a plummet dropped from the highest step, there is no pavement but the natural rock. Further under the stage-structure the *ὑπόνομος* sinks through and below the ledge, so that its bed is here only the soil itself. For a distance of 4.80 m. eastward from the central tank, the side-walls are in perfect condition. Then follows a space of 2.45 m. where the north wall is broken away down to the lowest course. At 3.35 m. further on, that is at a point just east of the steps, the artificial facing ends, and for the rest of its course the *ὑπόνομος* is bounded only by natural walls of rock or earth. Its breadth is constant, as has been said, between the central tank and wall A, but everywhere decreases gradually from bottom to top, a result probably due to pressure of the earth from without. Thus close by the tank the breadth varies from .785 m. to .62 m., under wall *A* from .785 m. to .665 m.

The often mentioned steps are situated between walls *A* and *B*, and lead downward into the *ὑπόνομος* in the direction toward orchestra and cavea. Between the lowest step and the pavement of the *ὑπόνομος* there is a clear space of .57 m.; that is, the steps are supported at either end by the side walls into which they are built. It seemed quite certain, however, that the steps were a later addition. The whole structure of the side walls here showed a loose patching together of irregularly shaped stones instead of the usual careful building with rectangular blocks, a result which could most naturally be ascribed to a later rebuilding. Two more facts tended to confirm this conclusion. First, the two upper steps (fourth and fifth) are made up of a single architrave-block which could not have been thus re-used in the period of good Greek workmanship. Secondly the three lower steps are covered on the east side with a thin regular coating of cement. A similar coating was also found on the upper surface of the stones that form the two lower steps, wherever protected: that is, beneath the incumbent portions of the next steps and of the stones of the side facing. This cement could not possibly have been first applied to the stones in their present position. Therefore the steps must date from a period at least considerably later than the earliest mortar-built structures, so, *a fortiori*, later than the ὑπόνομος itself. The steps vary noticeably in dimensions: in height between .162 m. and .295 m., in tread between .252 m. and .295 m. The architrave which forms the two upper steps is so long (1.424 m.) as to project in both directions beyond the side walls of the ὑπόνομος.[7] Its upper surface makes the fifth step, while the next below is only hewn out very roughly. The face of the architrave and the regulæ bore still a slight coating of stucco.[8]

From the steps straight backward under the stage-structure the ὑπόνομος is a rock-cut passage without artificial side-walls, but roofed with stone slabs as before. The width remains nearly constant, on the whole decreasing slightly; the depth increases considerably, both with the actual fall of the channel bed and because the ground on which the stage-structure stands is higher than the orchestra. Between walls *D* and *E*, that is, at a distance of 10.40 m.from the steps, the passage is continued by a tunnel, 1.49 m. high and .56 m. wide at its initial point. The depth has here become so great that the roof of the tunnel is 1.60 m. below the soil. The cutting is only in part through rock. The ledge is thin and slopes toward the surface so considerably as to be quite above the tunnel, at a distance from its mouth of 1.42 m. About 1.58 m. further on the tunnel bends away at a considerable angle toward the south; that is, toward the lower plateau on which the town lay. It runs now though a soft clay soil, and is just high enough to admit of easy passage. This change in direction seemed to us to confirm fully Mr. Earle's conjecture[9] as to the ultimate course of the *ὑπόνομος*, and we deemed it both unnecessary and impracticable to follow the tunnel further. So far as we went we had been guided first by the constant discovery of broken pottery, and secondly by the fact that the earth which had washed in to fill the tunnel was of an entirely different character from the original soil.

---

[7] Other dimensions are as follows; width, .532 m.; height to tænia, .395 m. total height, 452 m.; length of regulæ, .264 m.; distance between regulæ, .365 m.; length of guttæ, .028 m.; diameter of guttæ, .026 m.

[8] Upon the surface of the stucco were to be seen traces of what may possibly have been red paint.

The purpose of this subterranean passage, leading as described from the circular conduit through and beyond the stage-structure, was made more sure by a series of levels taken at various points in its course. These showed a gradual and continuous descent, amounting in the space between the conduit and the central tank to .84 m.; between the central tank and wall *A*, that is, the paved portion of the passage, to .135 m.; between walls *A* and *D* to .609 m. There seemed no doubt therefore that the *ὑπόνομος* had served as an outlet for the circular conduit. It is true that the bed-clay of the conduit at its middle point lies at present below the connecting gutter-stone. But the conduit had been in great part excavated before our work began, and it appeared probable that the addiional soil which we removed was really native soil disintegrated by the rains to which it was laid bare. Even if this difficulty were not so easily solved, the discovery here of such a gutter-stone could admit of but one interpretation, namely that the conduit had emptied at this point into the *ὑπόνομος*. By way of further confirmation, it was found that the conduit's rim was here .185 m. lower than at either northern or southern extremity. Doubtless the bed of the conduit sloped in the same way, so that water would run toward the middle instead of toward either end.

If this is true, the *ὑπόνομος* must be as old as the theatre itself, and at that earliest period must have served as a drain. But several facts of construction tend to show that this was not its only office. First, the existence of a central "tank," as it has been called, following former phraseology. We find a difficulty in explaining why such a tank or basin should be situated at just this point in the course of a simple drain.[10] Secondly, the steps between walls *A* and *B*, which, it must be noted, lead us from the *ὑπόνομος* to the interior of the stage-structure. All becomes clearer if we assume that here as at Eretria[11] there was a concealed passageway between the stage-structure and the centre of the orchestra. Furthermore, in just this space between centre and steps, and here only, the *ὑπόνομος* is well revetted and paved. This peculiarity also is explained by the supposition just made. The steps, as we have said, were probably a later addition, but the time of their building is not necessarily the time when the *ὑπόνομος* was first used by actors. Wooden steps may well have been used here until replaced by a permanent structure. We assume that the central tank also was furnished with steps. The fact that none were discovered would indicate that these were always of wood and not of stone. The one uncertain point is whether the side-walls and paving between the central tank and wall *A* belong to the same period with cavea and stage-structure. This is a matter of technical criticism. To us there seemed no distinct evidence of a difference in time. But whenever this portion of the *ὑπόνομος* was so faced and so paved, it was for the purpose only of making it a convenient means of communication between stage-structure and orchestra.

---

[9] See above, p. 390.

---

[10] Mr. Earle desires the insertion of the following note as an expression of his opinion as to the purpose of the ὑπόνομος: "Besides the water from the semicircular conduit, the tank at the centre of the orchestra received the drip from what would seem to have been two altars, one on either side of the orchestra. Though the levels of the theatre have not been fully taken, I believe that this tank was also intended to receive the surface drainage from the orchestra and parodi, after the manner of the drain of a modern stone court; for the rainfall at Sicyon is at times sharp, and the hard clay absorbs water with extreme slowness, if at all, so that there would have been in the orchestra, from time to time, a considerable accumulation of water, which could hardly escape in any other way than that suggested. When it is urged that for the mere passage of water the ὑπόνομος is unnecessarily large, it seems to me that it is forgotten that the largest portion of the passage is under the stage-structure, where it was covered entirely with slabs and could hardly have served any other purpose than that of a drain. It was obviously much easier to cut down through a crust of soft rock than to tunnel it. No tunnelling was done until the ὑπόνομος had reached an upward slope in the rock formation." M. L. EARLE.

[11] *Am. Jour. of Arch.*, vii. pp. 275. ff.

We have next to consider the two shallow, superficial gutters that meet the tank at its two eastern corners. They are composed of grooved blocks of stone, and have the bottom of the groove coated with cement to facilitate the passage of water. The individual blocks have been so greatly displaced by earthquakes or by other causes (compare PLATE XIII), that in considering the question of their original inclination we must not place too much dependence upon their present levels. In the southern gutter levels were taken at four points, respectively 1.70 m., 3.70 m., 5.60 m. and 8.50 m. from the tank, which we shall designate by the letters *e*, *f*, *g*, and *h*. At *e* the gutter was .028 m. higher than at the tank; at *f*, .092 m.; at *g*, .083 m. and at *h*, the end of the gutter, .125 m. In this case, therefore, the steady descent from the side of the orchestra to the tank is interrupted only in the portion between *h* and *f*. In the case of the northern gutter the results are less satisfactory. The various sections have been more disturbed, and a portion of the gutter at the side of the orchestra has entirely disappeared. Levels were taken at three points, respectively 2 m., 3.75 m. and 7.50 m., from the tank, which we shall designate as *c*, *b*, and *a*. At *c* the gutter is .041 m. higher than at the tank; at *b*, .066 m.; but at *a*, the present northern extremity, it is only .016 m. higher. This last figure, however, is probably to be explained by the displaced condition of the blocks already mentioned. If, moreover, we compare the first two levels with those taken in the southern gutter, the conclusion must be that on this side also there was a steady descent from the side of the orchestra to the tank.

The two structures at the sides of the orchestra from which these gutters lead have next to be described. The one on the south side is composed of three stones. The first, about .80 m. broad by .94 m. long, is separated from the passage in front of the lowest row of seats by the two others, which are of about the same length but have a breadth of about .64 m. only. Of the latter the eastern one, which was moved from its position, was found to have two tæniæ cut on the side that had lain nearest the seats. Of these the one along the edge was about .14 m. broad, and the other about .12 m. The first stone has a central boring, that passes entirely through the stone, and a gutter from this to the edge that directly continues the stone gutter of the orchestra. About this central boring are worked six large holes and several small ones, of which some are still filled with lead. The exact position and dimensions of these holes can be ascertained from the follow ing table and illustration (Fig. 15, No. 1).

A. .42 m. from south edge of stone. Original breadth apparently about .13 m.

The gutter from A to the edge is about .09 m. wide at the bottom. Its upper edges are badly worn away.

1. About .20 m. from west edge of stone, and about .04 m. from south edge. Entirely filled with lead.

8. About .145 m. from east edge, and about .04 m. from the south. Present diameter about .11 m. and depth about .105 m.

2. About .04 m. from the west edge, and .17 m. from the south. Present diameter about .11 m. and depth about .105 m.

2 and 8 are both larger at the top than at the bottom. The edges of both appear to be broken away.

9. Contains some lead. On the east the stone is broken away from the hole to the edge, but from its appearance the hole originally corresponded to 2 in size.

6. About .285 m. from the west edge and about .32 m. from the south. Depth about .08 m.

7. About .28 m. from the east edge and about .325 m. from the south edge. Depth about .06 m.

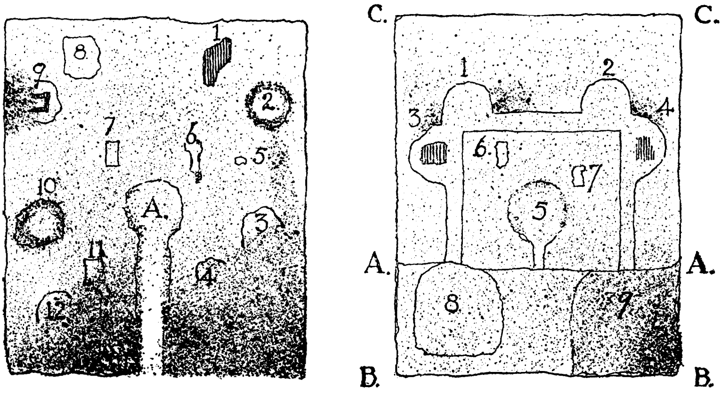
10. About .04 m. from the east edge and .49 m. from the south. Depth about .092 m. Edges worn away. Smaller at the bottom than at the surface.

3. Contains a mass of lead. The northwest corner of the stone is so badly broken away that the dimensions of the hole cannot be made out.

11. About .21 m. from the east edge and about .65 m. from the south. Apparently it was originally rectangular.

4. Apparently corresponded to 11, but owing to the condition of the stone no measurements could be taken.

12. Apparently a circular cavity. Depth at the south side about .075 m.



No. 1.

▨ Stone Broken and Worn
▥ Lead
Scale .05 = 1m.

No. 2.

▨ Stone Broken and Worn.
▥ Lead
Scale .05 = 1m.

Fig. 15.

At the northern side the structure is composed of two stones, and is described in Mr. Earle's report. In view, however, of certain new facts that were discovered, some further description must be given of the larger block which was raised by Mr. Earle. This stone (Fig. 15, No. 2) is .965 m. long by .77 m. broad, and was found standing on edge (the edge *B B* on the ground) in the position in which Mr. Earle left it. A portion of the upper surface, between *A A* and *B B*, .295 m. broad, is worked away .07 m. lower than the rest of the stone. On the left side of this strip, as one faces the stone, there is a shallow cavity (8) about .05 m. deep, with a rim about .055 m. broad. To the right is a similar cavity (9), but the rim has been entirely worn or broken away. The ledge between the two cavities is about .23 m. broad. On the higher and larger portion of the stone is a rectangular space surrounded by a shallow channel that is enlarged at either upper corner in the form of two semicircular cavities. Within this rectangle there are two small holes and a circular boring that runs entirely through the stone and from which a shallow channel about .045 m. wide, runs to the edge *AA*. The position of the various holes, their size, and condition will be seen from the plan (Fig. 15, No. 2) and the following table.

1. Upper edge about .18 m. from the top of the stone. Breadth at bottom apparently about .12 m., but the right edge is broken away. Depth about .085 m. In the centre is a smaller and deeper cavity.

2. About .165 m. from the top of the stone. Original breadth at the bottom apparently about .13 m., but the stone is broken to the right. Depth about .085 m. Near the centre, as in 1, is a smaller and deeper cavity. Distance between 1 and 2 about .23 m. Channel between 1 and 2 is .025 m. deep and about .04 m. broad.

3. About .04 m. from left edge of stone. Breadth, about .11 m. It contains a mass of lead, .045 m. by .065 m.

4. Corresponds in its dimensions to 3. It likewise contains a mass of lead.

Holes 3 and 4, and the entire channel, were almost filled with cement. Some cement was also found in holes 1 and 2.

6. About .275 m. from left edge of stone and immediately below the horizontal channel. Its dimensions are about .06 m. by .03 m. but the edges are broken away. Depth about .085 m. Filled with cement.

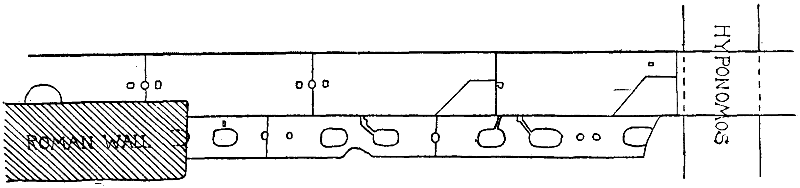
7. About .265 m. from right edge of stone and about .10 m. from the horizontal channel. Its dimensions are about .055 m. by .03 m. Depth about .09 m. Filled with cement.

5. About .44 m. from top of stone and .30 m. from right and left edges. Original diameter about .18 m. but the edge, especially to the right, is badly broken.

The two gutters on the under side, mentioned by Mr. Earle, run from the central boring to the right edge, as you face the stone, and to the bottom edge *B B*. Imbedded in the cement with which the latter is filled is a lead pipe, choked with a deposit of earth. This pipe, then, must have served as the connection between the central boring and the orchestra-gutter after the groove had been closed with cement.

Whether these two structures supported small altars, as Mr. Earle suggested, or served some other purpose, it seems impossible to decide in their present state.

In addition to this work in connection with the ὑπόνομος one other task was undertaken. The wall *A A*[12] consisted of a wall of earth, stone, bits of tile, etc., from beneath which there projected toward the orchestra a marble surbase. For 4.32 m. to the south of the ὑπόνομος the upper portion of the wall was removed and disclosed a row of stone blocks behind the marble ones (comp. Fig. 16 and PL. XIII. No. 2). In these stones, which have an average width of .44 m. is worked a series of large and small holes regularly arranged. We find two large holes quite near each other, then a broad space in which are two smaller holes, then two of the larger size near each other, and so on. Though the general arrangement is thus regular, the holes themselves and the spaces between them vary considerably. The broader spaces between the large holes vary from .56 m. to .75 m. and the narrower from .20 m. to .26 m. The small holes differ so greatly in form and dimensions that no general statement can be made as respects them. The larger holes are for the most part rectangular in shape, and vary between .23 m. and .35 m. in length and from .13 m. to .18 m. in breadth. From some of these holes a shallow channel runs to the edge of the stone that rests against the marble surbase, and there ends in a small[12]



SECTION OF WALL·A·A·
SOUTH OF HYPONOMOS.

FIG. 16.

---

[12] Compare PLAN, *Am. Jour. of Arch.*, V. plate ix. and *Papers of the Am. School at Athens*, V.

rectangular hole. Some of these channels and holes still contain lead.

The same series of holes was found to be continued in the remaining blocks that were exposed ; namely, those in the two doorways and the one just north of the *ὑπόνομος*. They seem to remove all doubt as to the original superstructure. These holes must have been made to receive the pillars of wood or of stone which originally served to support the superincumbent portion of the stage-structure.[13]

In connection with this subject it may be well to describe more in detail than was done in the original report the separate blocks of the marble surbase. They are by no means uniform in length, but vary between 1.413 m. and 1.685 m. The first and second stones to the south of the *ὑπόνομος* have the further left-hand corner, as one stands before them facing the stage, cut away in the shape of a trapezoid. That this served no purpose in their present position is shown by the fact that the spaces thus formed are carefully filled with blocks of reddish sandstone coated with a white cement. The third stone has both edges worn away and has apparently at some time served as the threshold of a door. In the top of the fourth stone, which is still partly covered by the wall of earth and small stones, there exists a shallow circular cavity, apparently made to receive a column. The fifth stone to the south of the *ὑπόνομος* and the first, second, and fourth to the north have the further right-hand corner cut off in an oblique line. In the fifth and sixth stones to the north, the further left-hand corner has been similarly cut away. At the left end of the third stone to the north, the letter *E* is lightly incised on the upper surface. The letter is not parallel with the edge of the stone, but is set at a slight angle. Though these facts are not sufficient to determine the original use of the blocks, they prove that the stones are not now in their original position.

CARLETON L. BROWNSON,
CLARENCE H. YOUNG.

---

[13] Dr. Dörpfeld presumably referred to these holes and anticipated this report in his announcement that he had identified at Sicyon the substructure of a wooden proscenium, *Mitth. Athen*, 1892, p. 283.

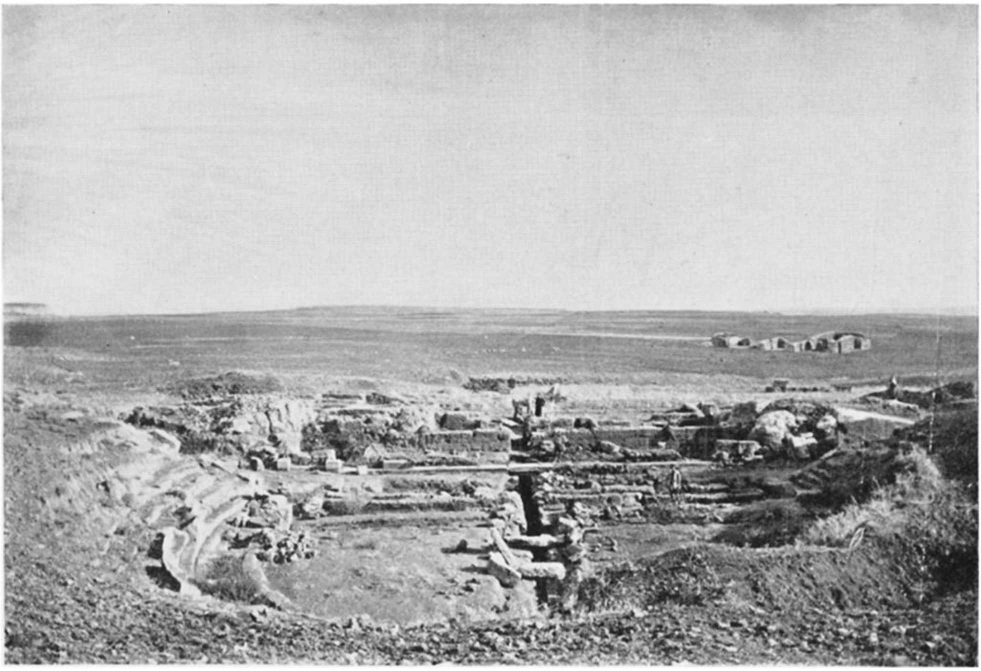


FIG. 1. THEATRE AT SICYON SHOWING THE HYPONOMOS.

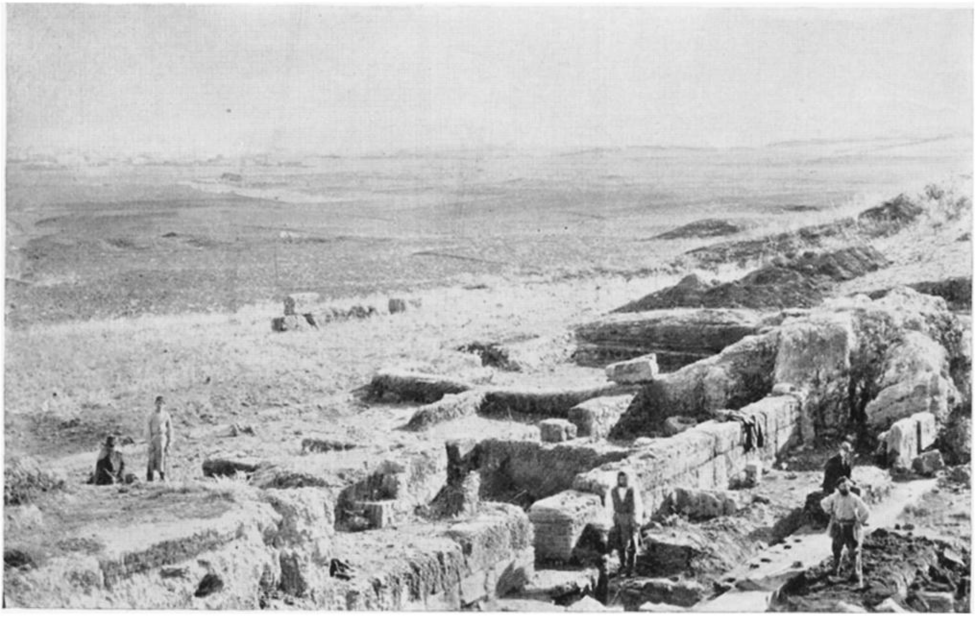


FIG. 2. STAGE OF THE THEATRE AT SICYON.